

Democratic Enquirer

J. W. BOWEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF VINTON COUNTY
McARTHUR, OHIO:
Thursday, July 25, 1867

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Franklin.
For Lieutenant Governor,
DANIEL S. UHL, of Holmes.
For Treasurer,
Dr. C. FULTON, of Crawford.
For Auditor,
JOHN McELWEE, of Butler.
For Attorney General,
FRANK H. HURD, of Knox.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
JUDGE THOMAS M. KEY, of Hamilton.
For Controller of Treasury,
WILLIAM SHERIDAN, of Williams.
For Board of Public Works,
ARTHUR HUGHES, of Cuyahoga.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative,
ANDREW J. SWAIN.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
DAVID B. SHIVEL.
For Surveyor,
S. C. STEINBROOK.
For Commissioner,
A. SOULE.

DEMOCRATIC ENQUIRER

FOR THE

CAMPAIGN.

THE DEMOCRATIC ENQUIRER should be read by every voter in Vinton county during the present campaign. As we believe that the most extended circulation of sound Democratic papers will greatly aid in the triumph of correct principles, at the coming election, we offer *The Democratic Enquirer* from this time (or for three months) until after the election, on the following low

TERMS:

Single subscribers, 25 cents; clubs of 5, \$1.10; clubs of 10, \$2.10—with an additional copy to each getter up of club. [One copy, one year, in clubs of not less than ten, \$1.] Payments to be made in advance.

We offer the paper at these unusually low rates with the view of bringing it within the reach of all during the campaign, and we hope the offer will be responded to generally all over the county. A very trifling effort on the part of some of our friends in each township or neighborhood would secure a large addition to our already large subscription list, and be the means of doing a great deal of good. The pending campaign is a most important one—the question of giving the negro the right to vote, hold office, sit on juries, and marry into white families is to be decided—and every Democrat should exert himself to secure the triumph of the Democracy. Let our able Democrats throughout the county make up a fund of from one to five dollars or more in each township, and distribute copies of the paper to voters who take no paper and who will read. By so doing, the people can be educated in regard to the REAL issues, and vote understandingly. Send in the names at once.

J. W. BOWEN,
Editor & Pub'r.

McArthur, July 18, '67.

The editor of the *Zaleski* (Vinton-county) *Enquirer* says that any person disposed to erect a woolen factory in that town, can have a suitable site donated for the purpose, within one mile of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Depot, by addressing him—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is slightly mistaken. The *Enquirer* is published in McArthur instead of Zaleski. The site for a woolen factory will be donated as our contemporaries state. Please correct the mistake.

The following is the notice, which has been published for several weeks in this paper, from which the Cincinnati *Enquirer* editor derived his information:

A WOOLEN FACTORY.—A person who owns a large and valuable tract of land, through which the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad passes, west of and adjoining the Zaleski Estate, in Vinton county, authorizes us to state that a site for a Woolen Factory will be given free to any party who will build upon it. It is an excellent place for a Woolen Factory; about one mile from the Zaleski Depot of the M. & C. R. R.; and water, coal, wood, and every thing else necessary for building and running an establishment of this kind, being near at hand. We think there is not a more convenient location in this county for a Woolen Factory. For further particulars call on or address the Editor of this paper.

JAMES EMMETT of Pike county has been nominated for State Senator in the VII Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Pike, Jackson, Scioto and Adams. Mr. Emmett is well known throughout the district as an enterprising citizen, and will be triumphantly elected.

We did not receive the paper of last week printed in the British Province. It is said that Peter Plumfall, alias Robert Thompson, didn't have another fit in "the Moon, near the Gas House," about the McArthur *Enquirer* editor and the Sunday School in the city in the British Province.

Important—Read!

THE popular establishment of WILL & Co., Zaleski, are just receiving a complete assortment of Goods in their line, bought for CASH at the very lowest rates, and will be sold at corresponding figures. Persons wishing to purchase will save money by calling on them, as they always sell at the lowest figures.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING

AT McARTHUR, OHIO,

Saturday, August 10, 1867.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee, in conjunction with State candidates, appointments were made for meetings in nearly every county in the State, to be addressed by leading Democrats of the State.

Judge THURMAN,
(Our candidate for Governor),
Judge VAN TRUMP,
and others, will address the people of Vinton county, at McArthur, on Saturday, Aug. 10.

Our friend, J. W. Newman, Editor of the Portsmouth Times, was put in nomination for the Ohio House of Representatives by the Democracy of Scioto county, at their Convention last week. He would make an efficient and faithful Representative, and we hope his election is sure. The Convention could not have selected a truer man.

FASHIONABLE CHURCH MUSIC.—There are signs, throughout all religious society, of disgust at the miserable farce of choirs in the churches composed in whole, or in part, of ungodly persons, who participate in the singing and playing only for the music or for the pay. A writer in the Examiner and Chronicle describes a fashionable city choir as follows:—"The choir-loft, ten feet behind and ten feet above the worshippers; then the fourteen sorts of tune-books; the balustrade to hide the praesiders; then the praesiders themselves, who come tripping to their places with exuberant satisfaction and demonstrative delight; then their salutations and greetings, which in any other part of the church would be considered intolerably irreverent (therefore the choir-loft is not recognized as a part of the church, or its inhabitants a part of the worshippers); then the titter—a disease which is an incurable in choir as it is inseparable from them; then solemn singing, with a background of merry smiles, hilarious nudging, and characteristic (not to say choristeristic) winks; then a grand reconnoitering of tune-books, accompanied by appropriate whistles, during the prayer or the reading of the Holy Bible; then a literary entertainment, or an exchange of penciled notes on all the great questions that interest the human mind—except religion; then the transformation of the choir-loft into a sleeping car, of which the chorister is the conductor, who wakes up his passengers when it is time to go to praise again." Those who have heretofore failed to discover that the above is a matter-of-fact description of what is always and inevitably connected with the choir arrangement, may profit at least by the following, which we find in an exchange, and which shows the inevitable tendency of these fashionable exhibitions: "At a prominent church in Indianapolis recently, on Sabbath, the audience applauded the execution of a fine piece of music with clapping of hands and stamping of feet!"—[American Christian Review.

It does seem from what little history we have gathered in relation to choirs, that too much truth attaches itself to the above, especially in McArthur.

Here is a photograph of the fashionable music copied from the original:

"Waw-kaw sawd law saw law,
Thaw sawd law saw law saws;
Waw-kaw law law saw law saw law saw,
Aw law saw law saw law saws."

Translation of the above:
"Welcome sweet day of rest,
Thaw saw the Lord arise;
Welcome to this reviving breast
And these rejoicing eyes."

For Nishler's Herb Bitters

Go to Sisson's Drug Store.

THE person who sent us the communication from Zaleski, last Monday—the initials of the signature thereto being "E. B."—will please call upon us, or send the real name. We must know the real names of our correspondents—not for publication, of course. We will publish the communication, but we want an interview with the author, and also the real name. We hope this may be satisfactory to the author. We do not like to violate the rules relating to the publication of communications.

For Fine Perfumery,

Go to Sisson's Drug Store.

SENATOR CHANDLER, of "blood-letting notoriety, ought to be sent as Minister to Mexico. He fully approves of the murder of Maximilian, is enchanted with the doings of the Juaristas, and no doubt will find ample opportunity there to see his bloodthirsty ideas put into practice.

It is a fact that this paper has a larger circulation than any other paper printed in Vinton county. We have received 25 subscribers within the past week, and still they come. Send in the names friends; we send many of you prospectuses this week.

A horrible accident occurred in our town on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst. A contract having been let by the Town Council (of which we mentioned in this paper two weeks ago) to sink a well forty feet deep, at the place bored for an Artesian Well, one year ago. The well, on Wednesday evening, being sunk about fourteen feet deep in solid rock by means of blasting powder, some of the men then proposed putting in a large blast in the main hole which had been drilled for the Artesian well. The idea was a new one, but it pleased everybody. Money was raised and the powder purchased, and all the necessary arrangements being made, about nine pounds of powder was tightly tamped in the hole with clay and sand. A large billet of wood made round was then driven into the hole and large braces from these were securely set. All hands then repaired to the top to await the result.

Upon the discharge of the powder, a number of rocks were thrown out of the well—the weight of the largest being 352 pounds—and some as high as the Court House. The well being full of smoke from the burst powder prevented the crowd from seeing the result of the experiment. Several men wanted to go down. Jacob Clements, O. W. Gillman and A. F. Drake went down to the bottom of the well; but as soon as they reached the bottom, Drake was heard say: "Take us out quick!" and at the same time looking up with a wild gaze. Dr. D. Y. Hannell being at the well, and observing the wild appearance of Drake, suspected that something was wrong. Gillman says that he experienced a shortness of breath on reaching the bottom, and resolved to go out, but would wait until the other two should go out; and he caught hold of the rope and was drawn out of the well insensible, still holding a death grip upon the rope, and was carried into the street as dead to all appearance. Clements and Drake were seen fall down as they caught hold of the rope at the time Gillman caught it. Dr. Hannell then called for water to be thrown upon them. This sudden and unexpected result produced a shock upon the crowd of citizens who had then assembled; the wildest excitement prevailed; and every person seemed to have a different mode of getting them out. There they lay apparently dead—almost within arm's reach—and yet few were the men who dared venture in what seemed to be the "pit of death" to dig them out. Water was poured down in large quantities upon the two men as they lay insensible to all around them. Harmon Lowrey, having the rope tied around him, was let down, but was unable to accomplish anything, and was drawn up insensible. At this moment the excitement became alarming in the extreme, and no hope was entertained for the rescue of the men, who, but a few moments before were standing by our side, and who seemed to be slumbering in the sleep of death. Capt. William J. Rannels then leaped the rope around his body and went down to bring them up. Clements, who was lying on his back with his mouth wide open, and with all the impurities of the air in the well, was drawn up first. Drake was found with his head drooping upon his breast, thus preventing him from inhaling as great quantities of the poison as Clements. No signs of life could be seen in either of them for considerable time. After about an hour and a half Drake became somewhat sensible, but remained flighly during all the night. Clements was carried home and remained perfectly insensible for about thirty-six hours; and he says that he knew nothing like himself until Friday evening. He has no recollection of anything concerning the blast. Their narrow escape from death may serve as a warning to others, and their rescue is all attributable to the good judgment of Dr. Hannell in ordering water to be thrown down upon them—thus carrying down with it a body of pure air.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Vinton County—S. C. Case, D. B. Shivel and J. G. Swetland, Jr., have appointed the following named gentlemen as an ADVISORY COMMITTEE: Eagle—John W. Wilkinson, Jacob Inaughle. Elk—Washington Keeton, Seth T. Wood. Deer—A. J. Swain, Patrick McAllister, Coon. Smith. Swan—Fred. Cradlebaugh, Fred Frick. Jackson—Lalan Sampson, John Rose. Madison—Morris Albough, Solomon Shipley. Clinton—John Frazer, Dr. J. A. Monahan. Vinton—John Booth, Joseph McLaughlin. Richmond—L. A. Atwood, Dr. H. C. Moore. Harrison—Lyle. Harrison—A. Arganbright, S. C. Steinbrook. Wilkesville—Charles Mulholland, King Wells. Knox—Henry Packard, George B. Bell.

THE PASSAGE OF THE DESPOTISM BILL.—Nothing better illustrates the blindness and intensity of party strife in this country than the passage of the military despotism bill in the Congressional Rump over the President's veto. It is such an unanswerable document, and gives such grave and weighty reasons against the monstrous measure, that there could not probably be found a disinterested, reasonable and unprejudiced man in the world, who is in favor of a republican form of government, that would not favor its rejection, after reading such an exemption of its contents as the President gave. But reason and common sense are thrown away upon such a body of crazy and infatuated partisans as now rule the Congress at Washington, who, heated by passion and gangbored by prejudice, are capable of committing any wrong that their party interests may seem to require. When party feeling overrides such a measure, there is a poor prospect for the perpetuity of republican institutions.

PRIVATE advices from Ohio assure us that the political skies are bright.—[Philadelphia Post.

Oh, yes! Our political skies are bright. That is the Democratic skies. As for the Radical skies, they are about as bright as blue blazes of a dark night, as beheld by a blind man, with a dark lantern, from the dark end of a black hole in the ground, surrounded with a family of black Radical dogs.—[Ohio Statesman.

THE PASSAGE OF THE DESPOTISM BILL.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express, in alluding to the latest military despotism bill, says:

"The President is bound hand and foot. He can do nothing, and when the news of the passage of the proposed measure over the veto gets to Sheridan and Sikes, you may look out for important orders from those two Cossaks. Judicial officers will be vacated by command of Major-general Sheridan and Major-general Sikes, and I would suggest to the negro lawyers around Boston that if they have any ambition to wear the ermine, they had better repair forthwith either to District No. 2 or District No. 5. There will be fine opportunity in that section for the display of their legal acquirements, under the protection of such eminent lawgivers as the two Major-generals aforesaid."

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THE FIRST BOOK OF THE CHRONICLES ZALESKI.

WRITTEN BY SOME OF 'EM.

CHAPTER X.

1 And it came to pass, in the history of the city, as it was written, that inasmuch as the Historian was "abusing" the "Lord," that some of his friends sendeth unto the "Lord" one of the newspapers containing some of the History, as written about Him.

2 And when it had arrived at the city, and at the office of him whose business it is to take charge of the same, it seemed a matter of duty to send the paper along with the other portion of the "Lord's" mail matter.

3 And the officer, whose surname is WILL, being an old man, and having from his earliest day, learned to confer a favor when in his power so to do, thought it no harm to thus send unto the "Lord" all of his mail matter.

4 And it never entered into his mind to think that the same would offend the "Lord."

5 And the "Lord," when he received the paper which a kind friend sendeth unto him, and it being the same that contained the "Chronicles," he tooketh the same and seateth himself in the great armchair, and began reading the History as written.

6 And it soon seemeth unto the "Lord" that the Historian still continueth to tell the truth in all that he says concerning the city, the "Chief Pig Driver," "Peter Plumfall," and the "Lord."

7 And it now began to be very plain unto those standing near by, that the "Lord" was becoming sore vexed, and was full of wrath.

8 And the "Lord" seemeth spell bound, and could not so much as take his eyes from the same, but continueth reading.

9 And the more he read of the same, the more he became convinced of the truthfulness of the History, and still his mind becometh more and more attracted thereby.

10 And He still growing more wrath and wondering who it is, that hath gained such perfect knowledge of the doing of the mighty city, and then dare to stand up in the light of this intelligent age, and write the same in the plain, simple, and scripture-truth-like manner, his thought became too great for his capacity.

11 And the "Lord" before He had ended reading the same becometh full of wrath, and he conceiving that he was so thoroughly captured thereby, and brought in subjection thereto, he resolves to make one desperate effort to relieve himself from the Iron grasp of the History.

12 So when he had fully persuaded himself how he could best relieve himself from this sudden delusion, he raiseth up straight on his feet, and with all the power and dignity at his command, he threw the History from himself against the wall, with such force in his anger, that the truthfulness of the History causeth it to rebound back unto the "Lord's" feet, where it lay crumpled at the feet of sovereign power.

13 And in the meantime a still small voice came up from the same, saying: "Truth is mighty and will prevail. Though truth be trodden down as I now am yet shall it rise again."

14 And when the "Lord" hearth this, He commandeth one of His young lads, even his mail lad, to take the same back unto the man of kindness, in the mail department, and inform him that he did not wish to be so insulted by having the "Chronicles" sent unto him, nor to have his peaceful and quiet repose disturbed by reading the same.

15 For it doth seem unto me the "Lord," that when my eyes have caught sight of the History that I am not content until I read the same.

16 And further, my young lad, I command you to inform him, whose surname is WILL, and who hath charge of the "Post Office," that for so doing I shall report him to the department at the city of Washington, afar off, and will visit my wrath upon him and his children, and upon his children's children, even unto the third and fourth generation.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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Let's Have a New Divide.

BEN WADE, is in for a re-division of property. In his Kansas speech, on the 10th, he said: "The shadow of another struggle was over us. That Congress which has done so much for the slave, cannot quietly regard the terrible distinction which exists between the man that labors and him that does not: PROPERTY IS NOT FAIRLY DIVIDED, AND A MORE EQUAL DISTRIBUTION MUST BE WROUGHT OUT."

Wendell Phillips, too, pipes that agrarian song. He, in urging Confiscation South, says:

Confiscation is mere, naked justice to the former slave. Who brought the land into cultivation? Whose sweat and toil are mixed with it forever? Who cleared those forests? Who made those roads? Whose hands reared those houses? Whose wages are invested in those warehouses and towns? Of course the negro's. Why should he not have a share of his inheritance?

Ab, and as an addendum the New York Express suggests:

"Who built Beacon street, Boston? The Irish laborer! Who built the Boston warves, and ships, and the granite stores there? The Irish laborer! Whose sweat and toil are mixed with them all? The Irish laborer! Why should they not have their share of the inheritance?"

TAXES AND MONEY INTEREST.—The average rate of taxes in Ohio is two per cent on the assessed value of property listed. The lawful interest of money being six per cent, one third of the income is taxes. It is the same with rents. One-third of the rent is consumed in paying taxes. The people who wish to shirk the payment of taxes call in their debts and put their money in Government bonds, and the taxes they shirk are borne by other people. Mr. Sham Loyal has one hundred and fifty dollars in Government bonds, and saves three thousand dollars a year in taxes, which his neighbors have to pay for him. This is the case with our State and county taxes.

But to enable the United States to let the bondholder go free of tax, the people have to bear a tax on everything they wear, every thing they drink, and every thing they eat, and every thing they do. They must pay twenty millions a year to the Chase-bonds for the trouble of giving us three hundred millions of shins-plaster money. They must pay one hundred and twenty millions a year to keep an army, black and white, at the South, to give the people republican government. The bonds must be taxed—must be taxed, and taxed, and taxed at the full rate of one-third of the interest, as the people of Ohio are taxed. And we must have a Legislature that will represent the people, and not as mere tools to a whisky Congress.—[Urbana Union.

OUR FINANCIAL FUTURE.—The New York Times, in discussing our financial condition, has but one panacea for our troubles. That is the faithful and honest collection of the tax on whisky. This is a superficial view of the question, and does not at all go to the root of the matter. No doctoring will avail to relieve the people as long as we are burdened with the national debt. We must pay off the debt at once, and stop all that vast interest which renders oppressive taxation necessary. It can be paid immediately, in the legal-tender currency of the country, in which all other debts are paid. This measure and this alone will give financial ease and repose to the country. The Times' proposition merely looks to paying the interest on the bonds. Ours would pay the principal, and so get rid of any interest at all. Our plan is in the interest of the masses; that of the Times in the interest of the bondholders.

DIED.

In this town, on the 16th of July, 1867, of Consumption, Mrs. MARY HASKINSON, aged 48 years. "Gone, gone from earth's wearisome trials and woe: The contest never at length, We earthly sought to detain her below, But the angels excelled us in strength."

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Riverside Institute For Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans.

Incorporated by the State of N. J.

April 8, 1867.

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE, Situate at Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, is founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Seamen of the United States.

The Board of Trustees consists of the following well-known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey: Hon. William Mann, District Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hon. Lewis R. Broomall, Ex-Chief Coiner U. S. Mint, and Recorder of Deeds, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hon. James M. Smoot, New Jersey.

Hon. W. W. Ward, New Jersey.

Henry Jordan, Esq., Agent Adams' Express, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. B. Coe, Esq., Of Joy, Coe & Co., Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C. April 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue.—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the Washington Library Company will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all duties, whether from special tax or other duty.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

The Washington Library Company.

In order that the benevolent object set forth in this circular may be successfully accomplished, have issued a series of Fine Steel-plate Engravings, which are put on subscription for sale much below their retail value. Certificates of stock in the Washington Library company will be issued, stamped with the seal of the company, and signed by the secretary. [None others are genuine.]

Any person sending us One Dollar, or paying the same to our local Agents, will receive immediately a fine Steel Plate Engraving, at choice from the following list, and One Certificate of Stock, insuring One Present in our published schedule.

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Two Dollar Engravings.

No. 1—"Washington's Courtship," No. 2—"Washington's Last Interview with his Mother."

Three Dollar Engravings.

Any person paying Three Dollars will receive the beautiful Steel Plate of "Home from the War," and Three Certificates of Stock, becoming entitled to Three Presents.

Four Dollar Engravings.

Any person paying Four Dollars shall receive the large and beautiful Steel Plate of "The Perils of Our Forefathers," and Four Certificates of Stock, ent